



WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary

Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

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el-e-vat-ed \-vāt-əd/ *adj* (1553) 1 a: raised esp. above the ground or other surface (an ~ highway) b: increased esp. abnormally (as in degree or amount) (~ blood pressure) 2 a: morally or intellectually on a high plane (an ~ mind) b: FORMAL, DIGNIFIED (~ diction) 3: exhilarated in mood or feeling

elevated railroad *n* (1868): an urban or interurban railroad operating chiefly on an elevated structure — called also *elevated railway*

e-le-vat-ion \el-ə-ˈvā-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the height to which something is elevated: as a: the angular distance of a celestial object above the horizon b: the degree to which a gun is aimed above the horizon c: the height above the level of the sea: ALTITUDE 2: a ballet dancer's or a skater's leap and seeming suspension in the air; also: the ability to achieve an elevation 3: an act or instance of elevating 4: something that is elevated: as a: an elevated place b: a swelling esp. on the skin 5: the quality or state of being elevated 6: a geometrical projection (as of a building) on a vertical plane *syn* see HEIGHT

e-le-vator \el-ə-ˈvāt-ər/ *n* (15c) 1: one that raises or lifts something up: as a: an endless belt or chain conveyor with cleats, scoops, or buckets for raising material b: a cage or platform and its hoisting machinery for conveying something to different levels c: a building for elevating, storing, discharging, and sometimes processing grain 2: a movable auxiliary airfoil usu. attached to the tail plane of an airplane for producing motion up or down — see AIRPLANE illustration

e-le-van \i-lev-ən/ *n* [ME *enleven*, fr. *enleven*, *adj.*, fr. OE *endleofan*, fr. *end-* (akin to OE *ān* one) + *-leofan*; perh. akin to OE *lēon* to lend — more at ONE, LOAN] (bef. 12c) 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the 11th in a set or series 3: something having 11 units or members; esp: a football team — *eleven* *adj* or *pron* — *eleven-th* \-ən(t)h/ *adj* or *n*

eleven-plus \i-lev-ən-ˈplʌs/ *n*, *Brit* (1937): an examination taken between the ages of 11 and 12 that determines the type of secondary education to which a student is assigned

elev-ens-es \-ən-zəz/ *n* *pl* but sometimes *sing* in *constr* [irreg. *pl.* of *eleven* (o'clock)] *Brit* (ca. 1819): light refreshment (as a snack) taken in the middle of the morning

eleventh hour *n* (1826): the latest possible time (won his reprieve at the eleventh hour)

e-le-von \el-ə-ˈvən/ *n* [elevator + aileron] (1944): an airplane control surface that combines the functions of elevator and aileron

elf \elf/ *n*, *pl* *elves* \elvz/ [ME, fr. OE *ælf*; akin to ON *alfr* elf & prob. to L *albus* white — more at ALB] (bef. 12c) 1: a small often mischievous fairy 2 a: a small lively creature; esp: a mischievous child b: a usu. lively mischievous or malicious person — *elf-ish* \el-fish/ *adj* — *elf-ish-ly* *adv*

elf-in \el-fən/ *adj* [irreg. fr. *elf*] (1596) 1 a: of, relating to, or produced by an elf b: resembling an elf 2: having an otherworldly or magical quality or charm

elf-lock \el-fläk/ *n* (1592): hair matted as if by elves — usu. used in *pl.*

el-hi \el-ˈhi/ *adj* [elementary (school) + high (school)] (1948): of, relating to, or designed for use in grades 1 to 12

Eli \ē-lī/ *n* [Heb *Ēlī*]: a judge and priest of Israel who according to the account in I Samuel was entrusted with the care of the boy Samuel

Eli-as \i-ˈli-əs/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Ēlias*, fr. Heb *Ēliyāh*]: ELIAH

elic-it \i-ˈlis-ət/ *vt* [L *elicitus*, pp. of *elicere*, fr. *e-* + *lacere* to allure — more at DELIGHT] (1605) 1 a: to draw forth or bring out (something latent or potential) b: to derive (as a truth) by logical processes 2: to call forth or draw out (a response or reaction) *syn* see EDUCE

el-ic-i-ta-tion \i-ˈlis-ət-ā-shən/ *n* — *el-ic-i-tor* \i-ˈlis-ət-ər/ *n*

elide \i-ˈlīd/ *vt* *elid-ed*; *elid-ing* [L *elidere* to strike out, fr. *e-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] (1796) 1 a: to suppress or alter (as a vowel or syllable) by elision b: to strike out (as a written word or passage) 2 a: to leave out of consideration: OMIT b: CURTAIL, ABRIDGE

el-i-gi-bil-e \el-ə-ˈjə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & LL; MF, fr. LL *eligibilis*, fr. L *eligere* to choose — more at ELECT] (15c) 1 a: qualified to be chosen: ENTITLED (~ for sophomore standing) (~ to retire) b: permitted under football rules to catch a forward pass (an ~ receiver) 2: worthy of being chosen: DESIRABLE (an ~ young bachelor) — *el-i-gi-bil-ity* \el-ə-ˈjə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — *el-i-gi-bly* \el-ə-ˈjə-blē/ *adv*

Eli-jah \i-ˈli-jə/ *n* [Heb *Ēliyāh*]: a Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B.C. who according to the account in I Kings championed the worship of Jehovah as against Baal

elim-i-nate \i-ˈlim-ə-ˈnāt/ *vt* *-nat-ed*; *-nat-ing* [L *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare*, fr. *e-* + *limin-*, *limen* threshold — more at LIMB] (1568) 1 a: to cast out or get rid of: REMOVE, ERADICATE (the need to ~ poverty) b: to set aside as unimportant: IGNORE 2: to expel (as waste) from the living body 3: to cause to disappear by combining two or more equations — *elim-i-na-tion* \i-ˈlim-ə-ˈnā-shən/ *n* — *elim-i-na-tive* \i-ˈlim-ə-ˈnāt-iv/ *adj* — *elim-i-na-tor* \i-ˈnāt-ər/ *n*

Eli-sha \i-ˈli-shə/ *n* [Heb *Ēlishā*]: a Hebrew prophet and disciple and successor of Elijah

eli-sion \i-ˈlizh-ən/ *n* [LL *elision-*, *elisiō*, fr. L *elisis*, pp. of *elidere*] (1581) 1 a: the use of a speech form that lacks a final or initial sound which a variant speech form has (the use of *s* instead of *is* in *there's* is an example of ~) b: the omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable in a verse to achieve a uniform metrical pattern. 2: the act or an instance of omitting something: OMISSION

elite \ā-lēt, i-ˈl/ *n* [F *élite*, fr. OF *eslite*, fr. fem. of *eslir* to choose, fr. L *eligere*] (1823) 1 a: the choice part or segment; esp: a socially superior group b: a powerful minority group (a power ~ inside the government) 2: a typewriter type providing 12 characters to the linear inch — *elite* *adj*

elit-ism \i-ˈlēt, i-z-əm/ *n* (1947) 1 a: leadership or rule by an elite b: belief in or advocacy of such elitism 2: consciousness of being or belonging to an elite — *elit-ist* \i-ˈlēt-ist/ *n* or *adj*

elix-ir \i-ˈlik-sər/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, fr. Ar *al-iksir* the elixir, fr. *al* the + *iksir* elixir, prob. fr. Gk *xērion* desiccative powder, fr. *xēros* dry — more at SERENE] (14c) 1 a: a substance held capable of changing base metals into gold: PHILOSOPHERS' STONE b (1): a substance held capable of prolonging life indefinitely (2): CURE-ALL (3): a sweetened liquid usu. containing alcohol that is used as a vehicle for medicinal agents 2: the essential principle

Eliz-a-be-than \i-ˈliz-ə-ˈbē-than/ *adj* (1817): of, relating to, or characteristic of Elizabeth I of England or her age — *Elizabethan* *n*

elk \elk/ *n*, *pl* *elks* [ME, prob. fr. OE *eolh*; akin to OHG *elaho* elk, Gk *elaphos* deer] (bef. 12c) 1 *pl* *usu* *elk* a: the largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia resembling but not so large as the moose of No. America b: a No. American deer (*Cervus canadensis*) similar to the red deer of Europe and related forms — called also *wapiti* c: any of various large Asian deer 2: soft tanned rugged leather 3 *cap* [Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks]: a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order

elk-hound \elk-ˈhaund, -el-ˈkaund/ *n* (1835): NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND

ell \el/ *n* [ME *eln*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *elina* ell, L *ulna* elbow, arm, Gk *ōlenē* elbow, Skt *āni* linchpin, thigh] (bef. 12c) 1: a former English unit of length (as for cloth) equal to 45 inches 2: any of various units of length similar in use to the English ell

ell *n* [alter. of *el*] (1773) 1: an extension at right angles to the length of a building 2: an elbow in a pipe or conduit

el-lag-ic acid \-ˈlaj-ik-, e-ˈ/ *n* [F *ellagique*, fr. *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall] (1810): a crystalline phenolic compound $C_{14}H_6O_8$ with two lactone groupings that is obtained esp. from oak galls and some tannins and is used medicinally as a hemostatic

el-lipse \i-ˈlips-, e-ˈ/ *n* [Gk *elleipsis*] (1753) 1 a: OVAL b: a closed plane curve generated by a point moving in such a way that the sums of its distances from two fixed points is a constant: a plane section of a right circular cone that is a closed curve 2: ELLIPSIS

el-lip-sis \i-ˈlip-səs, e-ˈ/ *n*, *pl* *el-lip-ses* \-sēz/ [L, fr. Gk *elleipsis* ellipsis, ellipse, fr. *ellepein* to leave out, fall short, fr. *en* in + *leipein* to leave — more at IN, LOAN] (1540) 1 a: the omission of one or more words that are obviously understood but that must be supplied to make a construction grammatically complete ("the man that he sees" may be changed by ~ to "the man he sees") b: a leap or sudden passage without logical connectives from one topic to another 2: marks or a mark (as ... or *** or —) indicating an omission (as of words) or a pause

el-lip-soid \i-ˈlip-ˈsoid, e-ˈ/ *n* (1721): a surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles — **ellipsoid** or **el-lip-soid** \i-ˈlip-ˈsoid-əl, (-)e-ˈ/ *adj*

el-lip-tic \i-ˈlip-tik, e-ˈ/ or **el-lip-ti-cal** \-ti-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *elleiptikos* defective, marked by ellipsis, fr. *ellepein*] (1656) 1: of, relating to, or shaped like an ellipse 2 a: of, relating to, or marked by ellipsis or an ellipsis b (1): of, relating to, or marked by extreme economy of speech or writing (2): of or relating to deliberate obscurity (as of literary or conversational style) — **el-lip-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

el-lip-ti-ci-ty \i-ˈlip-tis-ə-tē, (-)e-ˈ/ *n* (1753): deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere

elm \elm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *elme* elm, L *ulmus*] (bef. 12c) 1: any of a genus (*Ulmus* of the family Ulmaceae, the elm family) comprising large graceful trees with alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous flowers 2: the wood of an elm

elm bark beetle *n* (1909): either of two beetles that are vectors for the fungus causing Dutch elm disease: a: a beetle (*Hylurgopinus rufipes*) native to eastern No. America b: a European beetle (*Scolytus multi-striatus*) that is established in eastern No. America

elm leaf beetle *n* (1881): a small orange-yellow black-striped Old World chrysomelid beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*) that is a leaf-eating pest of elms in eastern No. America as a larva and as an adult

el-o-cu-tion \el-ə-ˈkyū-shən/ *n* [ME *elocucioun*, fr. L *elocution-*, *elocutio*, fr. *elocutus*, pp. of *eloqui*] (15c) 1: the art of effective public speaking 2: a style of speaking esp. in public — **el-o-cu-tion-ary** \-shə-ˈner-ē/ *adj* — **el-o-cu-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-ˈnəst/ *n*

elo-dea \i-ˈlōd-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *helōdēs* marshy, fr. *helos* marsh; akin to Skt *saras* pond] (ca. 1868): any of a small American genus (*Elodea*) of submerged aquatic monocotyledonous herbs

el-oi-gn \i-ˈlōin/ *vt* [ME *eloygn*, fr. MF *esloigner*, fr. OF, fr. *es-* ex- (fr. L *ex-*) + *loing* (adv.) far, fr. L *longe*, fr. *longus* long] (1500) 1 *archaic*: to take (oneself) far away 2 *archaic*: to remove to a distant or unknown place: CONCEAL

el-on-gate \i-ˈlōn-gāt/ *vb* *-gat-ed*; *-gat-ing* [LL *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*, to withdraw, fr. L *e-* + *longus*] *vt* (1578): to extend the length of ~ *vi* to: to grow in length

el-on-gate or **el-on-gat-ed** *adj* (1828) 1: stretched out: LENGTHENED 2: long in proportion to width: SLENDER

el-on-ga-tion \i-ˈlōn-gā-shən/ *n* (14c) 1 a: the angular distance of a celestial body from another around which it revolves or from a particular point in the sky b: the daily extreme east or west position of a star with reference to the north celestial pole 2 a: the state of being elongated or lengthened; also: the process of growing or increasing in length b: something that is elongated

elope \i-ˈlöp/ *vi* *eloped*; *elop-ing* [AF *aloper*] (1628) 1 a: to run away from one's husband with a lover b: to run away secretly with the intention of getting married usu. without parental consent 2: to slip away: ESCAPE — **elope-ment** \i-ˈlöp-mənt/ *n* — **elop-er** *n*

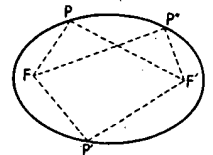
el-o-quence \el-ə-ˈkwən(t)s/ *n* (14c) 1: discourse marked by force and persuasiveness; also: the art or power of using such discourse 2: the quality of forceful or persuasive expressiveness

el-o-quent \-kwənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *eloquent-*, *eloquens*, fr. *prp.* of *eloqui* to speak out, fr. *e-* + *loqui* to speak] (14c) 1: marked by forceful and fluent expression (an ~ preacher) 2: vividly or movingly expressive or revealing (put his arm around her in an ~ gesture of reassurance) — **el-o-quent-ly** *adv*

el-se \el(t)s/ *adv* [ME *elles*, fr. OE; akin to L *alius* other, *alter* other of two, Gk *allos* other] (bef. 12c) 1 a: in a different manner or place or at a different time (how ~ could he have acted) (here and nowhere ~) b: in an additional manner or place or at an additional time (where ~ is gold found) 2: if the facts are or were different: if not: OTHERWISE (do what you are told or ~ you'll be sorry) — used absolutely to express a threat (do what I tell you or ~)

el-se *adj* (bef. 12c): OTHER: a: being different in identity (it must have been somebody ~) b: being in addition (what ~ did he say)

else-where \i-ˈ(h)we(ə)r-, -ˈ(h)wa(ə)r/ *adv* [ME *elleswher*, fr. OE *elles hwær*] (bef. 12c): in or to another place (took his business ~)



ellipse 1b: F, F' foci; P, P', P'' any point on the curve; $FP + F'P = FP' + P'F' = FP'' + P''F' = FP' + P'F'$